

## The Terms of the Republican

From and after the 1st of January, 1855, will be \$1.00 if paid within six months, \$1.75 if paid within the year, and \$2.00 will be charged if not paid until the expiration of the year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Persons wishing to furnish their Library with an additional stock of books, will do well to read the advertisement headed "Cheap Books."

Hon. G. R. Barrett requests all persons who may have books belonging to him, on loan, to return the same.

## Vol. 6 No. 50.

We have always heretofore given our readers fifty-two numbers for a volume.—This is the general, though not universal, practice with weekly papers. Daily papers, however, never fail to omit a publication on each holiday, to wit: Christmas, New Year's, and the 4th of July.—Almost all classes of community keep these days. Is there any just reason why the publishers of weekly papers should be denied the same privilege? If not we shall consider the 5th volume of the *Republican* as closed with this number, and thus be enabled to commence the 6th volume with the beginning of the new year.

## KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Banks, one of the two members in the present Congress from Massachusetts who was re-elected to a seat in the next, one day last week made the attempt to defend the principles of the Know Nothing party on the floor of the House of Representatives. His object, no doubt, arises from a vague impression that by thus making a flourish at this early day, he may stand a chance of being elected to the United States Senate by the Know-Nothing Legislature of that state.

But it matters little what may have been his motives. The Democracy should heartily rejoice that the adherents of this anti-American party have thus boldly avowed their principles, and attempted to sustain and justify them. They are therefore no longer dangerous, for error is perfectly harmless as long as truth and sound reason have an opportunity to expose it.

The effort of Mr. Banks was a contemptible failure, although he is a very able man. He would not discard all Catholics; but only those who believe in the imperial supremacy of the Pope—alleging that a certain portion of Catholics are under such obligations to the See of Rome, that he can control their temporal as well as spiritual actions—that is, for example, in case our country should go to war against any of the Pope's dominions, their obligations as Catholics would forbid them supporting this government. If Mr. B., or any other Know-Nothing, could show from the conduct of Catholics heretofore—and they have been well tried in several occasions—any reasonable ground for even suspecting them of infidelity, he would find no difference of opinion among any class of American citizens as to how such Catholics should be treated. But this charge is denied by every Catholic, and disclaimed and disavowed in the most positive terms by the authorities of that church. However, admitting the charge to be true, where is the necessity of combating it through the means of secret societies? Cannot the American people be trusted? Will they not correct all such errors, if advised of their existence? Then why resort to secrecy to correct a public wrong?

Mr. Banks labored hard to justify secret political societies, and as a proof of their usefulness, instanced the secret ballot which we periodically deposit in the ballot-box. Could any thing be more flimsy? Why, the very object—the chief aim—and the direct tendency of the secret ballot, is to afford the sovereign people of these states an opportunity to guard and protect their liberties from the machinations of secret clubs, combinations, juntas, &c. Through the secret ballot every man can vote as his conscience dictates. Whilst Know-Nothingism would first sear a man and then require him to vote according to the dictates of his fellows, whether with or without the approbation of his conscience.—Through the secret ballot, labor can protect itself, and the operatives employed by our large manufacturing, mining and correction operations, possess the means of exercising the right of suffrage in defiance of all dictation from these combinations of associated wealth. The ballot box is the means of correcting all public and political abuses. But if it is controlled by secret oath-bound societies, farewell to our liberties.

The meeting of our State Legislature takes place on Tuesday next, and if an organization of that body is speedily effected, we will probably receive the message of Gov. Bigelow in time for our next issue.

With this week, expires the memorable year eighteen hundred and fifty-four. It will long be remembered, as it has been one full of incidents of more than ordinary importance in the affairs of the world, of nations, states, communities and individuals.

It will be remembered as the beginning of the first general European war of the last half of the 19th century, a war which now promises to be more devastating in its effects, and more important in its results, than any of its predecessors. We have seen the beginning—but when, where and by whom shall the end be written?

It will be remembered as the date at which the great principle of popular sovereignty has been recognized and confirmed by the American Congress, in effect declaring that wherever man assembles in community, he is there invested with the rights of sovereignty, and that he alone is capable of making all the laws necessary for his own government.

The year 1854 will be remembered, also, as one of the highest states of prosperity, in this our favored country, as well as one of extraordinary depression and stagnation in all the active pursuits of life. During the first four months of this year, money was abundant, and unprecedented activity prevailed in every department of business. Now tight times prevail every where. Scores of Banks, Merchants and Manufacturers have gone into insolvency, involving millions upon millions of dollars of loss to the industrious interests of the country; and at this moment thousands upon thousands of the operative and laboring classes in our large cities and towns are in the midst of despair for the want of means of subsistence, and grim want and relentless suffering are said to prevail to a greater extent in such communities, than was ever known before. All the necessities of life, to say nothing of the comforts and luxuries, are higher than they have been for many years. This would be hard enough under the most favorable circumstances; but when the prospect of a long and rigorous winter is added, may we not feelingly say, "God help the poor." And not only say so, but let all who can afford it, contribute liberally for that purpose.

The commencement of each succeeding year, by common custom, is a season of rejoicing and hilarity—which is all well enough. But to many of us, it should rather be a season of solemn and serious contemplation—a starting point—a station house in this journey through life—where we should look back over the journey thus far, and prepare ourselves with good resolves, and a firm determination to carry them out, as we enter upon the new year, the year, which is to add one more to the 70 or 80 that are at most allotted to us.

To our patrons and friends, one and all, we wish a happy and prosperous year, and hope that adversity may always be a year's journey ahead of them.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.—In publishing the proceedings of Court last week the following cases were omitted:

In the Common Pleas.—George Beatty, vs. Henry Yoss.—Certiorari—proceedings reversed. Wallace for plaintiff.—Crans for defendant.

In the Quarter Sessions.—Jacob Young charged with perjury was acquitted and Isaac Simpson the prosecutor sentenced to pay the costs. Crans and Wallace for Commonwealth.—Barrett for defendant.

By working very hard every day and a good part of each night, we have this week, succeeded in issuing two papers; thereby making amends for the non-appearance of the *Republican* last week, and affording all hand about the office an opportunity of celebrating the first day of the approaching new year as they may think proper.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE.—From and after the 1st of January, 1855, no letter or paper, (except papers or pamphlets sent from the offices of publication) will be carried through the mails unless they are pre-paid; unpaid letters will be regarded as dead matter, and sent accordingly, to the dead letter office to be burnt.

We are again compelled to issue the *Republican* on an inferior article of paper. Our readers must bear with it however, as we can do no better. We have a better article on the way, which will probably be received in time for our next issue.

We learn that Mr. Josiah Reed, of Lawrence township, this county, had his leg broken on Monday the 19th instant, while engaged in hauling timber. How it occurred we know not—but we understand he is on a fair way of recovery.

The sleighing which was so good in this section for several weeks, left us on Christmas. The ice which had accumulated on the river, to the depth of several inches, also took its departure on Thursday night the 27th instant.

Our next paper will be issued on the 5th or 6th of January.

## GOV. REEDER OF KANSAS.

It seems as if this gentleman is in a fair way to have a troublesome time of it in the discharge of his duties as Governor of the new Territory of Kansas. Informed by the officious intermeddling of the abolition agitators of the East, in their efforts to fill the new Territory with free settlers, it appears that the citizens of Missouri have made extraordinary efforts to push as many of the citizens of that State there as possible, for the purpose, no doubt, of securing a territorial legislature favorable to slavery. The Governor has been urged to authorize the election at an early day, so as to afford these Missourians an opportunity to take part in the election, and it is alleged that they are only temporarily there for this purpose. But the Governor refuses to do so, and is determined that no person shall take part in this election except those who are legitimately citizens of the territory. We sincerely hope he may succeed—not that we care whether Kansas comes into the Union recognizing or rejecting the institution of slavery—for that would neither increase or diminish the number of slaves in the Union. But we wish he may succeed in fairly carrying out the great principle of popular sovereignty as recognized in the act of Congress establishing the territory regardless of dictation either from the North or the South. And knowing the man as we do, we have little hesitation in saying that if Andrew Reeder can't succeed, no other man can.

FROM EUROPE.—Now that Austria has joined England, France and Turkey against Russia, all previous speculations as to the issue of the present struggle is scattered to the winds. Had this alliance not taken place, and had Austria taken sides with Russia, the probability is that the Western powers would have instigated a rising of the nationalities of Poland and Hungary as the surest means of bringing their adversaries of Russia and Austria to terms; but now, if it turns out a reality that Austria has thus turned against her late deliverer from the threatened vengeance of Hungary, it will most likely be the policy of that deliverer, Russia, to act the part of an instigator of revolutions, re-establish the kingdom of Poland with certain guarantees, and set the ball of Hungarian independence again in motion.

Under this aspect of the struggle, those who pretend to be wise in foretelling the events of the future, express the belief that the war is therefore just begun, and that the opening will witness a preparation for war on the part of Europe on a most stupendous scale than has been exhibited since the Great Captain was in the zenith of his glory. Strange things have come to pass, and will often happen again; but to see the great Autocrat of all the Russias, who has heretofore been esteemed the head and front of absolutism, take the lead as a propagandist of nationalities—the fore-runner of Democracies—would be the strangest of all.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the January number of the *Lady's Book* for 1855, and find it replete with literary and other attractions. The enterprising editor, in this edition, has displayed the taste and liberality for which he is distinguished, and has presented his fair patrons with a specimen of what an American periodical of the kind ought to be.—The reading matter is abundant and good, the editorial pages are filled with a variety of humorous, useful and spirited articles, &c.; while the pictorial illustrations, including the fashion plates, are executed in the best style of art.

Graham's Magazine for Jan'y, 1855, has been received, and is truly a useful and interesting publication. Why is it, that this publication is not more liberally patronized by our citizens? The present number is worth nearly one half the subscription price.

Persons forwarding us \$3.50 will be furnished with a copy of Graham's Magazine and the *Republican* for one year.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—We learn that the Reading railroad company, in view of the existing pressure of the times have reduced the wages of their workmen so as to correspond with the scale of prices that existed before the late rise—some two or three years ago.

Within the last few weeks there have been several cases of Small Pox, in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa. The same disease also prevails to some extent in Pittsburgh.

Capitalists and all others interested, it is hoped, will not neglect to attend the rail road meeting to be held at Tyrone City, on the 11th of January 1855.

Arison, who has been tried at Cincinnati for the murder of Allison and his wife by means of an infernal machine, has been convicted of murder of the first degree.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR DORR.—Hon. T. W. Dorr, so widely known in the political world, died at his residence on the 27th instant.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Dec. 23, 1854.

Much important business has been transacted in Congress this week. Mr. Brodhead's bill providing for the appointment of a Court of Private Claims, having been referred to a Select Committee of which he was Chairman, reported a substitute to the Senate on Wednesday, and on Thursday it was passed by a vote of 24 to 16. It will no doubt pass the House at this session, and prove to be highly advantageous to the government as well as to all honest claimants.

In the House, on Wednesday, a bill was passed prohibiting the issue and circulation of all bank notes and bills, or any notes issued as a currency, whether by banks, corporations or individuals, of a less denomination than five dollars. As a similar bill has heretofore passed the Senate, it is presumed this one will be at once sanctioned by that body. There is not less than a quarter of a million of dollars paid out here every month in specie, and there is therefore less excuse for the circulation of small notes here than in any other part of the Union. It is gratifying to see that the democratic portion of the Pennsylvania delegation yielded a cordial support to this valuable reform.

Considerable progress was made in the House on Thursday on the subject of the re-organization of the Courts of this District. When it is recollected that these Courts have never been changed since the seat of government was removed here, but exist just as they then did under the authority of the State of Maryland, the necessity of their re-organization will be at once admitted. The Courts of Maryland have been improved by repeated acts of legislation of that State, whilst the Courts of this District have remained as they were 60 or 70 years ago.

The public just now have a beautiful exhibition of the system of modern banking, in the developments made in settling up the affairs of the late John S. Selden, Witters, & Co., of the Exchange Bank of this city. Their liabilities amount to about \$1,200,000—and their assets to about 1,000,000. But the beauty of it is, that a large portion of these assets are found to be debts owing by the individuals of the firm. Many worthy depositors and note-holders are thus made to suffer severely. Among the depositors, is the Navy Agent here, to the amount of some \$40,000, mostly the public money—and of course in violation of the provisions of the Independent Treasury law. The result, is the resignation of the Agent, and his present confinement in the Washington Infirmary for mental indisposition. No men live in better style than the members of this firm do. Their residences are like palaces, and will no doubt continue so, even if it is at the expense of beggared thousands. What a commentary upon law and equality.

## WASHINGTON, DEC. 23.

Congressional.—Congress seems disposed to set a worthy example in the manner of spending the holidays. Both Houses met on Tuesday the 26th and refused to adjourn again for three days as is the usual custom, in order to play away the holidays without violation to the Constitution; but continued in session all day on Tuesday, and met again on Wednesday—making considerable progress in the Civil and Diplomatic, as well as in the Army appropriation bill. The House also made some progress with the bill providing for a reorganization of the Judiciary system of this District, and also with the Senate bill created a Court of private Claims. On Wednesday both Houses adjourned till Saturday, the 30th.

## The New Naturalization Bill in Congress.

The following is the bill introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, in reference to the naturalization laws:—

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare and prove to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction of the case, that he has resided in the United States twenty-one years at least; provided that any alien who may be a resident of the United States at the date of this act shall be entitled to all the third conditions specified in the first section of the act approved April 24, 1802, of which this act is amendatory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted.—That so much of the third condition specified in the first section of the act approved April 24, 1802, entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," as conflicts with the first section of this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

## Outrage upon an American Vessel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The schooner Lewis Perry, from Tampico on the 4th inst., reports that the schooner Mary Caroline, a regular trader between Tampico and New Orleans, sailed from the former port and came to anchor off the bar of Tampico on the 31st Nov., when a boat from that town, with Government officers, boarded her, and took from the captain all the letters for New Orleans, imposing a fine of one dollar for each letter.

Homely men are accompanied with a very great drawback. They are always jealous. Show us a gentleman with "yellow" hair and a pug nose, and we will show a gentleman who is ready to stab himself with a brick bat, every time he sees you look at his chimney top.

WONDERFUL SPEED.—At a skating match recently held at Madison, Wisconsin, a mile was run in one minute and forty-six seconds, starting included. It is said to be the swiftest time in record, and is equal to ordinary express trains.

## ARREST OF BELGIAN CONVICTS.

The authorities in New York, on Wednesday, arrested twelve Belgian convicts, sent to this country by the Belgian government, in the ship *Rochambeau*. This is a practice, it appears, quite common, not only with the Belgian, but with the British government. During the past two years, fifty old convicts of Botany Bay, who have had their passage paid by the British government to New York, have been arrested and sent back again. The American Consul at Antwerp protested against sending these Belgian convicts, and the captain of the vessel also objected to receive them; but the only satisfaction they got was that the objectionable passengers would not be a charge to any county in the United States, the authorities probably feeling certain that as long as convicts could get access to a shore, they would not go to the poorhouse.—This practice of sending all the thieves, burglars, cut-throats and pickpockets of Europe to this country, is one which our government should take measures to stop. The immigration of honest and industrious laborers is a benefit to the land, for they help to reclaim our Western wilderness, and build our canals and railroads. But to empty the villainous contents of their prisons upon our shores, and make a Botany Bay of the United States, is an outrage upon the citizens whose property and persons are exposed to the depredations of such scoundrels. Mr. Gale, the U. S. Consul at Antwerp, says, that it was recently discussed in the Legislature of Belgium, "whether it would not be better to send to the United States all criminals at government expense," rather than to maintain them at home. If this be so it affords additional evidence that the vicious practice has the sanction of the Belgian government. These convicts were not only furnished with regular passports but had their prison clothes in their trunks. Ledger.

## ANOTHER ANNEXATION SCHEME.

We learn from good authority, says the *Panama Herald* of the 9th inst., that a treaty has been made between the United States and Ecuador, by which the latter cedes her sovereignty over the *Galapagos* group to the United States for the sum of three millions of dollars. In making this important announcement, which we have every reason to believe correct, we are unable to give further particulars; but no doubt the matter will be immediately brot before Congress, and the *Galapagos* may yet become United States Territory before the Sandwich Islands. It is said that rich deposits of guano, of good quality, have been discovered on the islands, which if true will prove of great value to the agricultural interests of the States, and justify the expenditure of such a large sum of public money.

Early on the morning of the 5th inst., a milk man who was coming into Chicago, saw a man hanging by one of his heels from the fence of the Catholic cemetery, on the north side. On approaching him he was found to be dead.—His face had turned perfectly black.—On subsequent examination it was discovered that he had apparently been in the cemetery, had wandered around it, and was attempting to climb the fence, when he slipped, and caught one foot by the heel between two pickets of the fence. His struggles to release himself must have been desperate. He had torn off his coat and vest; apparently pulled them over his head. The muscular contractions all over his body were very great. When discovered, he had the appearance of having been dead several hours. He was supposed to be a German.

WRECK OF THE "CITY OF GLASGOW."—A correspondent of the Mail, at Campbellton, states that, on Saturday last, while a herd-boy was walking along the shore at Ballochgar, he picked up a portion of the bow of a vessel, which bears every mark of having belonged to the ill-fated steamer. It has on it in large gilded characters not much disfigured, "City of Glasgow," and, in the corner, "Let Glasgow flourish." This memento, which is probably all that will ever be seen of the noble vessel, was taken to the office of Mr. Watson, from whence it was forwarded to the builders, Messrs. Todd & McGregor, for identification.

The Ohio Statesman tells a good story of a Cincinnati, a great friend of the Circleville bank, who, at the time of its suspension, was on his way to it with fifteen to twenty thousand of its promises to pay, which he designed to convert into coin. When he arrived he was overwhelmed with astonishment by the news of its suspension, and wishing to inform his friends of the fact, and that he would return home the next day, he rushed to the telegraph office, and sent them the following startling dispatch:

"Circleville bank has gone to hell, and I will be there to-morrow."

The editor of the New York Sun thus closes a sketch of a college mate.

A few days ago, glancing over a Mississippi paper, our eyes rested on these very words, "committed suicide." It was the sad announcement of the end of one of those brow was encased in the seal of God's own intelligence—of one who was first in the university, first in society, first in every circle and place, but who fell by his hands in a fit of mania a potu. Why the young of our readers learn something from this true and melancholy story!

The word Czar is derived from Caesar, a title of honor assumed by the sovereigns of Russia. Ivan Basilovitch, after having achieved great triumphs over the Tartars and made many conquests, pursued them to the centre of their own country, and returning in triumph took the title of Czar, or Czar (signifying King). The courts of Europe consented to address the Russian Czar by the title of Emperor, in 1722.

## Movements of the Russians on the Pacific.

The increase and extent of power on the part of Russia within the past forty years, has been scarcely any greater along the line of the Danubian provinces, and in the direction of the Caspian, than in North-eastern Asia, and it is a well known fact that for many years past there has been a continual migration of colonists from Ochiotsk to the shores of the Japanese Sea.—This progress of Russia in Asia, within the past five or ten years, has been such as to rival in extent the spread of our republicanism away on the opposite shores of America. Russian steamers ply upon the sea of Aral and upon the Oxus; Russian Engineers explore Mongolia between Tibet and the Altai, and build forts along the Steppes, and Missionaries have crossed into Manchuria, and it is said with designs which they do not attempt to conceal. It is the intention of these zealous to cross over to the northern islands of Japan, whither, there can be no doubt, Russian dominion will soon follow them.

The recent accounts published in this paper of the movements of the Russians in Manchuria—of their military works and internal navigation—leave no doubt as to the designs of the autocrat. It was even rumored in the East, a few months since that his agents and ships had obtained important advantages in Japan. This does not appear to be the fact as yet, though we can hardly suppose these advantages will be long forthcoming.

We leave it to our countrymen to judge whether, in the event of Russia obtaining mastery of the trade of Japan, America can long remain a disinterested spectator. We leave it for them to determine whether we could accept the unequal conditions of rivalry for the Eastern trade, which alone Russia in competition could offer. We shall not make up our minds to fraternize with our Autocrat neighbor until we can know their opinion.

## [Aspen Correspondence of the Panama Herald.]

## IMPORTANT FROM ACapulco.

ACapulco, Mexico, Dec. 8.—Since I wrote you last things have assumed a warlike aspect. The government troops have advanced on Providencia, Alvarez's Hacienda and headquarters, he having previously reduced the same to ashes, and taken his stronghold in the mountains. They number 3,000 men, and are advancing on this place. We may therefore expect the ball to open in a few days, as Providencia is only fifty miles from here. Another division of the government troops, numbering 1000, are advancing by the coast road. The Alvarez force in this place at present number 1500, and are daily increasing.—They are well armed and strongly fortified with an auxiliary battery, planted on the summit of a commanding mountain, which is also covered by the guns of the castle. The force of the Liberal party, in all this State amounts to about 5000 men; and as both parties this time, are determined on a decisive battle, I will notify you of the result.

The latest news we have from the city of Mexico is that Santa Anna is about calling General Loss Vega (he who was captured by Col. May at Palo Alto,) to the Presidency, pro tem., as also some changes being made in the cabinet. Santa Anna is making preparations to go to Jalapa.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—By the late arrival from Europe, we have nothing from the Crimea except reports of sorties of the garrison of Sebastopol, &c. A late dispatch from Gen. Canrobert states that with the return of fine weather siege operations would exhibit greater activity, and we may therefore expect, by the next arrival, news of a more startling character than we have lately received. Meantime both armies are being reinforced and furnished with the necessary supplies. A violent hurricane occurred in the Black Sea, which lasted three days. Thirty-five ships of the allies were totally destroyed, and as many more were seriously damaged; but notwithstanding the frightful violence of the tempest, and the almost unparalleled destruction of vessels, the number of lives lost did not exceed three hundred. The full force of the storm was felt at the harbors of Eupatoria, Katcha, and Balaklava, where the vessels of the allied squadron suffered so severely.—While the gale raged with its greatest fury, a strong force of the Russians advanced upon and attacked Eupatoria, but they were promptly repulsed.—Wash. Star.

SIGED THE DOCUMENTS.—The New York Star, brought the gratifying intelligence that in spite of the bluster and protests of the British Consuls the authorities of the Sandwich Islands have urged the annexation treaty. This makes these beautiful Islands piece and parcel of the republic. The Islands are eight in number, with an aggregate area of 6,000 square miles, being about one-fifth that of the Islands of Cuba. Of these 6,000 square miles, a small portion is arable land.—Honolulu, the leading port, possesses the only safe harbor at present; but there are harbors in the other Islands that could be made available for shipping, with some artificial means.

HIGH PRICE FOR SLAVES.—The Danville (Va.) Republican, of Friday last says: At a Commissioner's sale, a few days since, in this neighborhood, a negro man was sold for \$1,270, and a negro woman, with a child eight months old, for \$1,310, the rest of them, twelve in number, proportionably high prices, though the above were the largest sums paid for any two of them.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A tea pedler has been arrested in New York for selling tea packages purporting to weigh 6 lbs.—On examination, these packages were found to be filled at either end with about a quarter of an ounce of tea; the balance was white sand. He was sent to State prison for two years.